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Morth-Carolina Standard

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN.

FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor. TERMS OF THE WEEKLY-Two Dollars per annum presidy in advance.
TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—Four Dollars per

ganum, invariably in advance. All papers are discontinued at the exmination of the time for which they have been paid.

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The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, SEPT. 25, 1858.

HOLDEN & WILSON, STATE PRINTERS,

THORIZED PUBLISHERS OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES. The Contest in Illinois. The contest in Illinois between Douglas and Lincoin for the Senatorship in Congress, continues to enlist much attention in the other States. They are both able men, but Judge Douglas is confessedly the superior intellectually of Lincoln, or of any other man in Illinois. Lincoln advocates negro equality, denounces the Supreme Court and the Dred Scott decision in emphatic terms, takes ground against the Kansas-Nebrasba act, and maintains the right of Congress to abolish slavery in the Territories, and holds in addition to this that the free and slave States are antagonistical in interest, and that the abolition crusade must go on until slavery is extirpated not only in the Territories but in the States. Judge bouglas opposes negro equality, sustains the Supreme Court in decisions upon points properly involved, but holds that under the Kansas Nebraska act the people of a Territory have the right, before they assemble in Convention, by "unfriendly legislation" to exclude slavery, and this in the face of the Dred Scott decision, which secures to the slaveholder, under this recent and most important interpretation of the Constitution, the right to carry his slaves to the common Territories and to be protected in his ownership of this species of property. He thus practically ignores the Dred Scott decision, and at the same time gives a new interpretation, and one certainly not heretofore advanced by him in his

publicans and Know Nothings in that body who sustained him in his attacks on that Constitution and the manner in which it was formed. The doctrine thus recently advanced by Judge Douglas, that the people of a Territory, before they assume sovereignty, have the right, by "unfriendly legislation," to exclude or prohibit slavery, can never receive the sanction of the Southern Democracy, nor, we believe, of the national Democracy. Congress itself possesses no power by any kind of legislation, whether direct or indirect, to prohibit slavery in the Territories; and possessing no such power, it can delegate no such power to a Territorial Legislature. No power less than sovereign can establish or abolish property. A Territorial Legislature is not sovereign. Failing in its duty to protect slavery, the aid of the Supreme Court would be invoked, and protection would be extended by the national arm. The doctrine of the celebrated Nicholson letter is, not that the people of a Territory may indirectly abolish slavery-far from it; but that slavery, like other domestic relations, as husband and wife, parent and child, must be "regulated." That is the word. To "regulate" means to rule—to adopt measures for controlling and preserving, and not for destroying. Gen. Cass never held, and does not now hold this doctrine of Judge Douglas. He placed, and no doubt still places the institution of slavery on the same ground with the other domestic relations; and he would as soon think of abolishing one as the other, for the plain reason that the Constitution confers no power on Congress or on the Territorial Legislatures to abolish either. We have always understood the doctrine of "popular sovereignty," as embodied in the Kansas-Nebraska act, to mean, that slaveholders and non-slaveholders are privileged to remove to the common Territories with any and all kinds of property, which is recognized by the laws of the respective States, or recognized and guaranteed by the federal Constitution; that they are entitled, on this common ground, belonging not more to one State than to another, to the full and

unrestricted enjoyment of such property, until such

time as the people assemble in Convention and frame

their Constitution; and that then, the people hav-

ing met in their sovereign capacity, have the right

to deelare, for themselves and in their own way,

what institutions they will have-or, in other words,

whether they will have African slavery or not. If

they, being thus sovereign, determine to have slave-

ry, it is well; if not, it is well; and in neither case

can Congress inquire, object, or intervene. Nor can

Congress say to this people that their Constitution

has not been adopted in a proper way, and that a

new Constitution must be formed, the right to adopt

it and the assumption of sovereignty having carried

with them the most plenary authority as to the man-

ner of adoption.

No one regrets more than we do the course of Judge Douglas, or the division in the party in Illinois which his course is producing. He has long been a favorite with the Democracy of the State, and possessed until recently a strong hold upon their affections. Would that he had remained the Democrat he was in 1848, when his powerful voice so roused and cheered our Democracy in their State Convention, or the Democrat he was in 1854, when almost single-handed he lashed the black Republican bloodhounds of the Senate to their dens. We regret and deplore his course, but we could not depart one hair's breadth from the old Democratic path if a thousand Douglases were in the field inviting to disorganization and disloyalty. We have already thanked him for the numerous and formidable blows which he has struck for the South, and for the able and vehement manner in which he exposed Know Nothingism; but when he takes ground, from whatever motive or under the influence of whatever feeling, against the administration and against the Democratic party, he forces us to take ground against him. All things beings even, in any contest between James Buchanan, the acknowledged head of the party, and any other Democrat, we would stand by the former; but in this case all things are not even. Judge Douglas voted and acted with the black Republicans during the last session of Congress-he denounced the President as the approver of a "monstrous fraud," and attempted to dictate to him and to the Democratic party of the country - he made issue with the administration, not only on Lecompton, but on its appointments to office, voting almost invariably with the opposition-he returned to Illinois and opened his campaign for the Senate, denouncing the friends of the administration in that State, and he is seconded in this work of denunciation in other States by such men as Broderick and Forney; and indeed, his whole course, both during and since the adjournment of Congress, has been unfriendly towards the administration, and calculated, whether intended or not, to injure the Democratic party. At the adjournment of Congress the impression was that he was anxious to cultivate amicable relations with the party, and strong hopes were indulged that on his return to Illinois, he would co-operate with the administration. Beaten on Lecompton by his own friends, he might easily and gracefully have yielded. He might have said, "Gentlemen, we have had an excited but a fair contest, and I have been voted down. I do not make my own opinions paramount to those of my party. We are all aiming to settle this vexed question of slavery by carrying out in good faith the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska act, and we differ only as to the means of carrying out those principles. Let us be friends hereafter, as in the past" If he had said that, and acted accordingly, hundreds of thousands Democratic hearts would have leaped to him, and he would have been now the Douglas he was in 1854. But he determined otherwise, and now sets up his judgment against that of his former friends. His followers are fomenting discord in the party, and seem determined to rule or ruin it. Great as he is, he is not so great that the Democratic party cannot humble him in the dust; and should he persist in his opposition to the administration, they will do it, speeches in Congress, to the principle of so-called though in the struggle the very pillars of the temple popular sovereignty." He also maintains that our should fall. We mean what we say, and we say institutions must continue to spread, and that as new this looking to 1860. If the Democratic party can-States are formed and apply for admission, the quesnot carry the country in 1860 fairly and squarely, tion of slavery or no slavery shall not be determined upon the Cincinnati platform as construed and inby Congress, but by the people of the Territories, terpreted by James Buchanan and nineteen-twentivoting in every case at the ballot-box on their Coneths of the Democracy in Congress, and without the stitutions. If the people are for slavery, he says, aid of malcontent leaders or malcontent States, then they will protect it by Territorial legislation; if let defeat overtake it. If the country should survive against it, they will exclude it by "unfriendly legthat defeat-if the Union should remain unbroken. islation." Judge Douglas also characterizes the Lethe rally of all conservative men in 1864 would again compton Constitution, which received the sanction ensure a Democratic triumph, and would place the of the President and the approval of nineteen-twenparty on secure foundations. In the meantime maltieths of the Democratic party in Congress, as a contents and conspirators against that old national "monstrous fraud;" and he thanks those black Re party would cease to disturb us. Their career would

> We do not accept the issue between Douglas and Lincoln. We are under obligations to no one in the free States or elsewhere for opposing negro equality; and if Democracy in the free States is to consist, so far as slavery is concerned, as Judge Douglas would have it, only in securing to the South the mockery of establishing slavery by Territorial enactment, or of being excluded by "unfriendly legislation" by the people of the Territories before they assume sovereignty, we will have none of it. We stand with the national Democracy on the true interpretation of the Kansas Nebraska act, and on the Dred Scott decision; and this ground will be maintained at Charleston in 1860, whether the prospects of the party at that time shall be brilliant or gloomy. Illinois contains better Democrats than Douglas-Democrats who would represent her quite as faithfully as he has in the United States' Senate. The issue is between the Democratic party of Illinois and the black Republicans, and not between Douglas and Lincoln. The latter is the embodiment to a Southern mind of all political depravity and infamy. If such men as he is controlled the government, the South would resist; and if Judge Douglas should persist in his course, and should be returned to the Senate, he might be able to defeat the national Democracy in 1860, and thus precipitate the very state of affairs-black Republican control in the government-which we all so seriously deprecate. We look to the masses of the people, and not to a mere man. We look to the Democracy of Illinois, and not to any self-constituted champion, to defeat the black Republicans and to give to the Union a true man in the Senate from that State.

come to an end, and they would be remembered

only as the old Jackson men remember such desert-

ers as Rives and Tallmadge.

COMET OF 1858.—This remarkable comet (says the Albany Argus) is now visible to the naked eye, as predicted by Dr. Gould some weeks ago. It is now only one hundred and forty millions of miles distant and is very rapidly approaching the earth, and already shows through a common opera-glass a well defined tail. We are told that during the first week in October the comet will be of the most striking brightness, possibly the largest of the century, and at that time will be seen near Arcturus, perhaps even surpassing that brilliant star in splendor. It is now visible for about an hour after sunset and an hour before sunrise in a line with the two stars called the Pointers, and forming nearly a right angle between these and Arcturus. It is now best seen at four o'clock in the morning. Rise at four in the morning and take a look at it. Some one in Newbern upon first sight of it, took it for the "morning star in a blaze." As the Western Democrat says,

"let her roll "-there is no danger.

The State Fair. We publish below a card from W. W. Whitaker, Esq., Secretary of the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society, to which we invite at-

We are requested to give notice that Mr. John R. Harrison, of this City, has been appointed agent of the Executive Committee to receive all articles by Railroad or otherwise for the exhibition, and persons sending articles for the Fair will address Mr. Harrison and consign them to his care. Mr. H. will give prompt and faithful attention to this business.

The State Fair will commence in less that a month from this date, and it is important that those who contemplate attending with articles for exhibition should consider the shortness of the time that intervenes, and be ready for the occasion. We sincerely trust that the Fair may be well attended, and excel in every respect those of former years:

My attention having been called to the fact that there was no special premium for the best mill for crushing Chinese Sugar Cane in the published list of premiums, the first opportunity is taken to give notice that there will be a special premium awarded and sugar cane furnished at the Fair Grounds for testing the several Sugar Mills that will be exhibited at the next Annual Fair of the N. C. State Agricultural Society. The amount of the premium cannot now be desig-

nated without calling a meeting of the Executive Committee; but as the omission to offer a special premium for a mill of as much importance as this was entirely accidental, the public may be well assured that the Executive Committee will a make lib eral award. The Sugar Mills and all other new and meritorious articles omitted in the regular premium list, will

come under the head of Discretionary Premiums, which was purposely inserted in the regular premium list, so that every thing sent to the Fair might have a suitable award, although it may not be included in the premium list as published. The press of this State is requested to publish this

notice, and to urge upon the Farmers, Mechanics and Manufacturers especially, and the people generally, the propriety of representing themselves in Raleigh on the 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d of ensuing October, and of all resolving most heartily to co-operate in making our pext the most interesting ar creditable Fair ever held in the State.

WILSON W. WHITAKER, Sec. of Ex. Com. Sepf. 22, 1858.

The Statesville Celebration. The citizens of Iredell county met on the 11th irst., and resolved to have a Railroad celebration on the 14th of October next. R. R. White presided, and R. F. Simonton and P. C. Carlton acted as Sec-

"Whereas, the Railroad will in a few days be completed to the town of Statesville, and it has been customary for each county in this State to celebrate such occasions-therefore be it Resolved. That the citizens, of Iredell celebrate,

retaries. The following resolutions were passed:

on the 14th October, the completion of this great work to this town. Resolved. That we will prepare a dinner for the guests attending the Celebration, with public

speaking, and other demonstrations suited to the oc-Resolved. That we cordially invite all the citizens of Iredell to unite, and that we have a Celebration

which has not been excelled in Western North Car-Resolved, That we cordially invite the civizens of the State, to meet with us on that occasion. On motion of E. M. Campbell, Dr. John Allison,

L. Q Sharpe, and E. B. Drake, were appointed a Committee to procure speakers for the occasion.' A committee, consisting of about one hundred was appointed to solicit edibles for the occasion .-The officers of the Independent Iredell Blues were appointed a committee to invite the different milita-

ry companies and brass bands of the State. We have no doubt the celebration will be on a magnificent scale-one worthy the enterprise and the people interested in it.

The following from the New York Tribune speaks volumes in favor of Mess. Westbroo & Mendenhall as fruit growers, and will be read with pride by all North Carolinians:

THE DISPLAY OF FRUITS.—The display of fruits, most them brought by members of the Society, now on exhibition at Mozart Hall, is much superier to any ever before given in this city. Prominent in the exhibition is the most attractive display of apples we have ever seen-77 varieties by Westbrook & Mendenhall of Greensboro, N. C. They are even more appetizing than the splendid collections of pears which occupy nearly two-thirds of the tables.

The following is from the New York Herald. St. HICHOLAS HOTEL, Sept. 16, 1858. Editor of the New York Herald :

As a North Carolinian I felt my State pride (I trust excusably) aroused on visiting the exhibition of fruits at Mozart Hall, on Wednesday. This exhibition is by the members of the National Pomological Convention now in session, whose proceedings are highly interesting to ameteurs, and more so to those directly concerned in fruit growing.

To the "Old North State" is due the honor of having the finest and largest collection of apples, exhibited by Messrs. Westbrook & Mendenhall, of Guilford county. This is not the first time that these gentlemen have successfully competed with the fruit growers of the Union. Two years ago they bore off the palm in apples, and received orders from Northern and Western fruit growers for trees from their

Mr. Westbrook (who represents his firm here) tells me he only wants time (two or three years) to outstrip his competitors in peaches, and pears also. This but confirms an opinion oftentimes expressed that North Carolina occupies a position on the map of North America superior to most, and inferior to none of the States of this Union for fruit growing in its various branches.

D. OF NORTH CAROLINA.

LECTURE BY W. J. SAUNDERS, Esq. - The Lecture by William J. Saunders, Esq., of this City, on Thursday evening last in the Commons Hall, (under the auspices of the Oak City Guards) on the Life and Character of Thomas Jefferson, was in every respect an excellent production. He entertained his audience for more than an hour with one of the most just and beautiful tributes ever paid to the sage of Monticello. He was listened to with marked attention, and the attention and applause which he received evinced the pleasure felt by the audience. We have no time now to say more, but we should be pleased to lay this lecture, or portions of it, before our readers.

OYSTERS .- If this cool weather continues, our market will be well supplied with these delicious bivalves. A few have already been sold, which were large, fat and excellent- no disease among them, though the papers of other places complain that their oysters are black and shriveled. Newbern used to be the best fish market in the State. She has many advantages for becoming so again. Our Western friends can now send their orders. They can be supplied with excellent oysters, and fish that can't be beat. Read the advertisement of our fishermen in this paper !- Daily Progress.

JUDGE DOUGLAS IN PENNSYLVANIA. - We copy the following from an article of considerable length in the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian. It breathes the true spirit, and shows that the Northern Democracy do not intend to be contaminated by Judge Douglas' disaffection:

"What does the Senator from Illinois hope to gain by thus attacking the decision of the Supreme Court of the land? Greeley has done that. Seward has aired his eloquence on the same subject. But that was expected. The decision in the Dred Scott case was the crowning triumph in a long list of Democratic victories. It rolled the stone upon the grave of the Black Republican Anti-Slavery party of this country. The supreme judicial tribunal of the land said to the waves of sectional agitation, 'thus far shalt thou go, and no further.' To this decision the whole conservative element of the country looked, as the mariner watches the beacon light when storm and tempest are over-head, and rocks and shoals are all around. But one false step made by Senator Douglas has forced him to another, and he who once stood foremost in that band of bold-hearted statesmen who battled back the champions of sectional agitation, now panders to the dark spirit, and joins the enemies alike of State Rights and constitutional guarantees, in opposing and casting odium upon the decisions of the Supreme Court of the nation. But Senator Douglas will stand alone in his altered position. He cannot intimidate the 'party, nor swing it from its constitutional moorings. The old land-marks will be adhered to, no matter what results may follow. Better death than disgrace. Better go down with the flag unsoiled, than triumph with the old party banner marred and blotted with heresies such as those proclaimed by Senator Douglas in his repudiation of the Dred Scott decision.'

FROST IN THE WEST .- One of our citizens who returned yesterday from the Springs in Stokes county, in this State, informs us that there was a pretty sharp frost in that neighborhood on last Monday morning. We presume the Springs referred to are those known as the "Piedmont Springs," at the foot of one of the Sauratown mountains, a series of detached elevations, distant from, and having no connection with, the Blue Ridge. This is early for frost in the tobacco country, and will do damage in Stokes and Rockingham .- Wil. Journal.

The weather has been quite cool here for a day or two, and very nearly approaching frost. A heavy frost before or on the 1st of next month would do serious injury to the cotton and tobacco crops,

A MILLION ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE .- One of the heaviest Land Sales ever advertised in the Telegraph is published to day. We refer to that advertised by Hon. John Beard, of Tallahassee, as received in the case of Garr and others, vs. the Apalahchicola Land Company, and comprising about a million of acres, extending from the St. Marks to the Apalachicola rivers in Middle Florida. As a body, it is the most valuable tract of land in the State, it is in part settled by squatters and persons holding quit claim titles from the Aplachicola Company; but a large portion is yet unoccupied, part of which is covered with a timber growth of great value, on a soil which cannot be surpassed in fertility. The Southern boundary of this whole tract, it will be seen is the Gulf of Mexico, and through it, the great railway arteries of the country will one day find their central point of communication by steamship with the West Indies, Central America and most of the Gulf ports. At least, we are willing that this should be set down as our judgment of probabilities; for we hold that the coatwise route by Fernandina will be found too far Eastward to compete long and successfully with a more direct central route. - Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.

The lands above referred to will be found advertised in the Standard.

THE TARIFF. - In an article in DeBow's Review, by the Hon, Edmund Burke, of New Hampshire, we find some remarks on the operations of the tariff, which contain some information of use at this time. Speaking of cotton manufactures, he says, that by the last census the amount of capital invested in them was, \$74,501,031. Of this \$64,361,975 was in free States, and \$10,139,056 was in the slave States. During the same year, the whole value of the cotton manufactures of the United States was \$61,859,184. Of this amount, \$52,102,853 was produced in the free States. Under the operations of our protective tariff, a bounty of \$18,374,998 was paid into the pocket of the Northern manufactures, and only \$3,278,215 to the Southern.

So, too with woolen manufactures, under the tariff, a bounty of \$16,522,145 was paid into the pocket of the woolen manufactures of the North, and only \$760,876 into the pockets of the Southern manufactures. In these two articles there is an additional cost to the consumer of \$38,936,234, which Mr. Burke distributes in proportion to population: The Southern consumers pay under this

The Southern cotton and wool manufac-

Leaving a balance against the South, \$12,995,602 On the other hand, the Northern cotton and woolen manufactures receive, While the Northern consumers pay,

Leaving a balance in favor of the North \$12,955,515

SOUTHERNERS AT THE VIRGINIA SPRINGS .- The Richmond Disputch says that a South Carolinian gentleman, who has recently visited the Northern and Virginia watering places, says he never met with as few Southern visitors at the Northern Springs, nor as many as are at the Springs of Virginia this season. He says there seems an evident disposition among them to concentrate in Virginia watering places. Now this is all very well as far as Virginia is concerned, and we shall be willing to see the tide of Southern summer travel diverted to any channel rather than see it go to enrich those at the North who are all the time abusing us and our institutions. But we see from the letter writers at the various Virginia watering places that an unusual number of North-Carolinians have contributed to swell the crowds at those places during the present season. We know the Virginia Springs are vey attractive, but where are the large number of mountain springs and sea side resorts in our own State? Will not Shocco, Jones', Piedmont, the Warm and Sulphur Springs, in Buncombe; Kittrell's, Nag's Head and Beaufort do for our unsophisticated popuation? By patronizing them we should keep the money at home and thereby assist in the development of the resources of the State, and in advancing her general prosperity. Another season we hope to see our own watering places enjoy a much arger patronage, and those of Virginia not quite so crowded-with North-Carolinians. - Daily Progress.

The Port Physician of Wilmington states that the report that the yellow fever is in that place, is totally unfounded ..

Health of New Orleans .. NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 20 .- The deaths by yellow fever on Saturday were 74, and during the week 460.

Death of Dred Scott. St. Louis, Sept. 20 .- Dred Scott, the subject of the famous Dred Scott case, died here on Friday.

Yellow Fever at Charleston. CHARLESTON, Sept. 20 .- The deaths by yellow fever for the week past number 158.

EPISCOPALIAN TENDENCY OF THE NAVY .- At a meetng yesterday, of the Warren Baptist Association of Rhode Island, a committee reported on a letter from the church at Wickford, in regard to the treatment of clergymen of the Baptist and other denominations, after which a letter from Rev. Joseph Stockbridge, Chaplain of the United States Navy, was read, in which were stated facts showing the tendency of Government influence in establishing the Episcopal form of worship in the rmy and navy.

The reading of this letter and report was followed, says the Providence Journal, by an animated dis cussion, in which the Roger Williams doctrine of entire freedom in all religious opinion and concernments, and of perfect abhorrence of all interference thereir on the past of Government or of individuals. was fully illustrated and set forth. It was finally voted that the subject be referred to a committee, consisting of Rev. Frances Wayland, D. D., Rev. Barnabas Sears, D. D., Rev. Henry Jackson, D D., Hon. B. B. Thurston, and Hon. Thos. G. Turner, to investigate fully, and if deemed advisable, to prepare a memorial to be laid before Congress, at its next session, setting forth their views as a denomination on the matter of religious liberty .- Bos Traveler.

INTERESTING TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS .- One of the courts of the State of Indiana recently made a decision which is of interest to all newspaper proprietors throughout the Union. A controversy existed relative to a charge for advertising between the Commissioners of Hamilton county and the Patriot newspaper. It was held by the Judge that "the published terms of newspapers constitute a contract. If work is given to newspaper publishers, without a special contract contravening the published terms, the publisher can charge and receive according to the terms so published. It is not necessary to prove what the work cost or was worth; the publishers have a right to fix the estimate value of their columns, and if so fixed, no other question need he asked, but the price thus charged can be discovered."

New Cotton.-The first lot of new Cotton received here this season-ten bales-was brought here on Monday last by James R. Thigpen Esq, of Edgecomb county, and purchased by Wm. H. Willard, at 121 cts. per pound. Grade-good middling. - Washington Dispatch, 15th.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Cotton advancing and Markets Steady-The Knight of the Cable and the Cable Stock, &c QUEBEC, Sept. 21st .- The steamer North Briton, which left Liverpool on the 8th instant, has arrived, bringing four days later news.

Her general news intimates that the suspension in the working of the Submarine telegraph, which caused so much uneasiness in the public mind, was owing to some difficulties believed to be somewhere near the Irish shore. They were consequently deemed to be of a remediable nature. At any rate the Cable stock was flat, and the shares had greatly

In order to give some animus to the Cable Company it is stated that the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland had conferred the distinction of "Knight" upon Mr. Bright the cable engineer. He will be called "Sir James Cable Bright" from this time forward. The amount of the Chinese indemnity to France and England is said to be considerably greater than at first reported. Other news is unimportant.

The Secretary of the Atlantic cable says, in a letter to the press, that intelligible signals ceased on the morning of the 3d September. The cause is unkown. A corps of practical electricians are at Valencia, investigating the matter.

The quotations of shares are quite nominal at four to five hundred pounds, with no sales.

The London Times thinks that the present is only one of these casualties to which the cable must be liable, till measures are completed for its protection near the shore. Mr. Whitehouse, principal electrician, thinks that the trouble is near Valentia, at the spot he had previously repaired. He has no doubt of ultimate and complete success. Mr. Whitehouse

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 8 .- The funds are strengthening, owing to an extraordinary and rapid rise of the Paris Bourse, coupled with the satisfactory monthly settlements of Consols,

The sales of cotton for the last three days amount to 28,000 bales, of which speculators took 2 000 bales and exporters 3,000 bales. In some cases there has geen a decline of 1 15d. Flour is firm at an advance of 6d; sales of Southern at 21a214s, Ohio 214a25s. Wheat is steady: sales of Southern red at 6s 3da6s 5d; white 7s a7s 4d. Corn is duli and generally unchanged. Rosin is steady at 4s 2da4 8d. Spirits of Turpentine 39s. Rice is quiet. Consols for account 97.

The Great Fillibuster once More. NEW YORK, Sept. 21.-Gen. Wm. Walker the Nicaraguan hero sailed from this port in the steamer Star of the West, southward bound. He was accompanied by Col. Van Natzmer a distinguished soldier of the fillibuster kind

The Herald says Walker is bound for Nicaragua, but that for the present until arrangements for a descent are fully ripe, he will remain at Panama .-He considers such a position better for the maturing of his plans to civilize Central America. It is also said that cannon, small arms and ammunition have been sent out in the small canal steamer which left New York a few days ago. Also that the men and material, sent off in the ship Hermann for the Pacific coast, were lost. This, however, is doubtful.

DIED,

In Charleston, S. C., on Friday the 17th inst. Mr. Wiliam W. Smith, Printer, formerly of Raleigh, N. C. The deceased fell a victim to the prevailing epidemic, the yel-low fever, after an ilness of four days. He had kind friends, who ministered to and nursed him in his sickness. The ast moments of Mr Smith are represented by a correspondent, a brother Printer, to have been tranquil, and he enarted in hopes of a better life, having faith in Christ as his Saviour. The Printers of the City were especially at-tentive to him during his illness, and followed him to the

In Salisbury, Sept 16th, of disease of the brain, Rev. J H. Parker, Rector of St. Luke's Church, in his 46th year. He was born January 21st, 1813, in Tawboro', and graduated at Chapel Hill, in 1832, with the first distinction. He was a delegate to the Gen. P. E. Convention, from Alabama, in 1844. In 1846 he was ordained deacon, and the next year presbyter. After preaching a short time in the churches in the neighboring country, he succeeded the Rev. T. F. Davis (now Biship of S. C.) as Rector of St. Luke's church in this place.

In the words of an old clergyman, "He was of that character so necessary to the true prosperity of the Church, of unblemished morals." But this must be understood of his whole life, and not merely of its ministerial portion. At the mature age of thirty-three, in the possession of At the insture age of thirty-three, in the possession of a competent estate, and thus with the prospect of having temporal enjoyment in his power, he devoted himself to the self-sacrificing duties of a minister of the Gospel; and his flock can tell with what fidelity. He often declared that

the office was the noblest man could aspire to on earth. This Parish was his first and only settled charge. He loved his work, and he loved his flock; and their affection and sympathy, was the present reward and delight without which he felt be could not live. Such was his sensibility, that those feelings towards himself called forth from others, by his kindness and hospitality, were construed by him as favors received, and obligations to gratitude on his part.

If his temper was warm and quick, it was destitute of malice; and certainly he was a man sincere and without guile. His preaching was esteemed practical, earnest and spiritual. His intercourse with his people was familiar and affectionate; and the consistency with which he maintained affectionate; and the consistency with which he maintained his views of the Church did not, we trust, prevent a warm charity for all his brother Christians. He had a free and cordial bearing towards all his fellow-men, and it is believed was highly valued by this whole community as a citizen, a friend and a minister. What he was as a devoted husband, as a father, son, and brother, only those can know the control of the con who have been so deeply bereaved. The poor, the afficied and distressed, knew him at every appeal; and we know the Church has been bereaved of a zealous and trusted minister, the strong sentiment of whose heart seemed to be,

I love thy kingdom Lord, The house of thine abode, The Church our blest Redeemer saved With his own precious blood.

AMUSING AND INSTRUCTIVE ENTER-

PROF. RYAN would respectfully announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Raleigh, that he will, on MON-DAY NIGHT, the 27th inst., give an Elecutionary entertainment, consisting of Poetical, Scriptural, Dramatic and Comic Readings. The entertainment will commence with a lecture on BEAUTY, by Prof. Ryan. He will then rehearse several pieces from various authors, and personate the characters they represent, and will conclude within a lecture on BEAUTY, by Prof. Ryan. He will then rehearse several pieces from various authors, and personate
the characters they represent, and will conclude with the
"Lay of the Madman," a piece thrilling beyond description.
Prof. R. will deliver a course of lectures on various subjects, if he meets with sufficient encouragement.
Admittance 25 cts. Doors open at 7 o'clock.
Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.
Soutember 25 1859

101 to design 177-11. September 28, 1858.

LATEST NEWS!!

THE GREAT EVENT OF THE AGE!

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH HAS BEEN SUCCESSFUL! But also the well known firm of

NATHAN KRAMER,

RALEIGE, N. C., In buying GREAT BARGAINS at the Northern Cities, which I have just received, and now offer them, with a small advance, to my patrons and friends.

I have received the largest and most splendid stock of Dry Goods! Clothing - (Made to my order) - Gents' Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps,

Trunks and Valises, Carpet Bags, Cutlery, Guns and Pis-tols, Blankets, Umbrellas, Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Fancy Articles, Groceries, Domes-tics, Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., &c., and many other articles to tedious to mention. My Establishment enjoying already the best reputation, I need only to state that I shall continue to do business in

the same fair manner as heretofore. I am thankful for past favors, and beg a continuance of the same. Come one, COME ALL! NATHAN KRAMER,

Wilmington St., Raleigh, N. C. Watch Crystals and hands put on Watches. September 28, 1858.

IMPORTANT ARRIVALS!

W. H. WILLIAMS & CO.'s, Fine Ready Made Clothing and Gentlemen's

Furnishing Goods. THE MANUFACTURING of our Stock was superin-

THE MANUFACTURING of the tended by Mr. Harding.

Our Styles are of the latest and most opproved. Our assortment extensive. Our prices the lowest for First Class work. Arrivals weekly during the season per Fxpress.

W. H. WILLIAMS & CO. 77—6t.

Spirit of the Age copy, OYSTERS! OYSTERS!! OYSTERS!!!

(BY ADAMS' EXPRESS.) THE SUBSCRIBER, having been engaged in the Oyster trade for the last six years, begs leave to say to his customers and the public generally, that he will open his Oyster House on the 1st of October, and all orders sent to him will be promptly filled with dispatch.

Address JOS. 6

Suffolk, Va.

JOS. G. COWPER. September 21, 1858.

IMPORTANT TO TEACHERS! THE TEACHER AND PROPRIETOR of a first grade Academy in the Northern part of North-Carolina, wishes to sell his premises, consisting of a nice two story hundred yards of the Dwelling, a first rate Ice-house and other necessary out-houses, surrounded by fifty acres or more of good land, about two-thirds woods. It is located in a healthy, moral and wealthy neighborhood that furnishes upwards of twenty pupils; and offers the best facilities for boarding students from abroad.

Terms made as accommodating as could be desired. By applying to the Editors of this paper, those wishing such a location will be referred to the owner. September 23, 1858.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE. ON MONDAY OF NOVEMBER COUNTY COURT, will be sold on the premises, the House and Lot in the Eastern part of the City of Raleigh, being the Lot owned by Win. Earp, dec'd, and one other Store House and Lot opposite the Dwelling.

TERMS: -- Six months cre lit with bond and approved se-

A. FEGINSON, September 23, 1858.

SWAN & CO.'S LOTTERIES TRIUMPHANT!!

SWAN & CO. CONTINUE TO DRAW AS USUAL WITH-OUT INTERRUPTION.

LOTTERIES ARE LEGAL, AND AUTHORIZED BY THE STATE OF GEORGIA.

THE LATE ATTEMPT TO INJURE OUR FIRM HAS SHOWN That our Lotteries are Drawn Fairly; That our Prizes are Paid Punctually; And that our Schemes are more Liberal than any other Lottery in the World!

The following Scheme will be drawn by S. Swan & Co., Managers of the Sparta Academy Lottery, in each of their Single Number Lotteries for OCTOBER, 1858, at AU-GUSTA, Georgia, in public, under the superintendence of

Class 36 draws Saturday, October 9, 1858. Class 37 draws Saturday, October 16, 1858. Class 38 draws Saturday, October 23, 1858. Class 39 draws Saturday, October 30, 1858. On the plan of Single Numbers.

Class 35 draws Saturday, October 2, 1858.

50,000 Tickets.
FIVE THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-Yearly one Prize to every Nine Tickets. MAGNIFICENT SCHEME!

To be drawn Saturday in October ! 10,000 5,000 4.000 3.000 Approximation Prizes. 4 Prizes of \$400 Approximating to \$70,000 Prize ar 10,000 5,000 4,000 8,000 1,500

5,485 Prizes amounting to \$320,000 Whole Tickets \$10: Haives \$5: Quarters \$2%. A Circular showing the plan of the Lotteries will Certificates of Packages will be sold at the follow-

Certificate of Package of 10 Whole Tickets lo Half 10 Quarter 10 Eighth In Ordering Tickets or Certificates,

Enclose the money to our address for the Tickets ordered, on receipt of which they will be forwarded by first mail. Purchasers can have tickets ending in any figure they may The List of Drawn Numbers and Prizes will be sent to

purchasers immediately after the drawing.

Purchasers will please write their signatures plain and give their Post Office, County and State.

Remember that every Prize is drawn and payable in full without deduction.

All prizes of \$1,000 and under, paid immediately after the drawing—other prizes at the usual time of thirty All communications strictly confidential.

Address Orders for Tickets or Certificates to S. SWAN & CO., Asqueta, Georgia.,

Persons residing near Montgomery, Ala., or Atlanta
Ga., can have their orders filled, and save time, by addressing S. Swan & Co., at either of those cities.

A list of the numbers that are drawn from the wheel, with the amount of the prise that each one is entitled to, will be published after every drawing, in the following-papers:—Angusta (Geo.) Constitutionalist, New Orleans Delta, Mobile Register, Charleston Standard, Nashville Gazette, Atlanta Intelligencer, New York Weekly DayBook. Savanuah Georgian, Riehmond Dispatel New York Dispatch, and Paulding (Miss.) Clarion, and Litt e Rock (Ark.) patch, and Paulding (Miss.) Clarion, and Litt e Rock (Ark.)
True Democrat.